REPORT

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6 JULY 1937
INSTITUTE

ON THE

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,

GRENADA,

FOR THE YEAR

1936.

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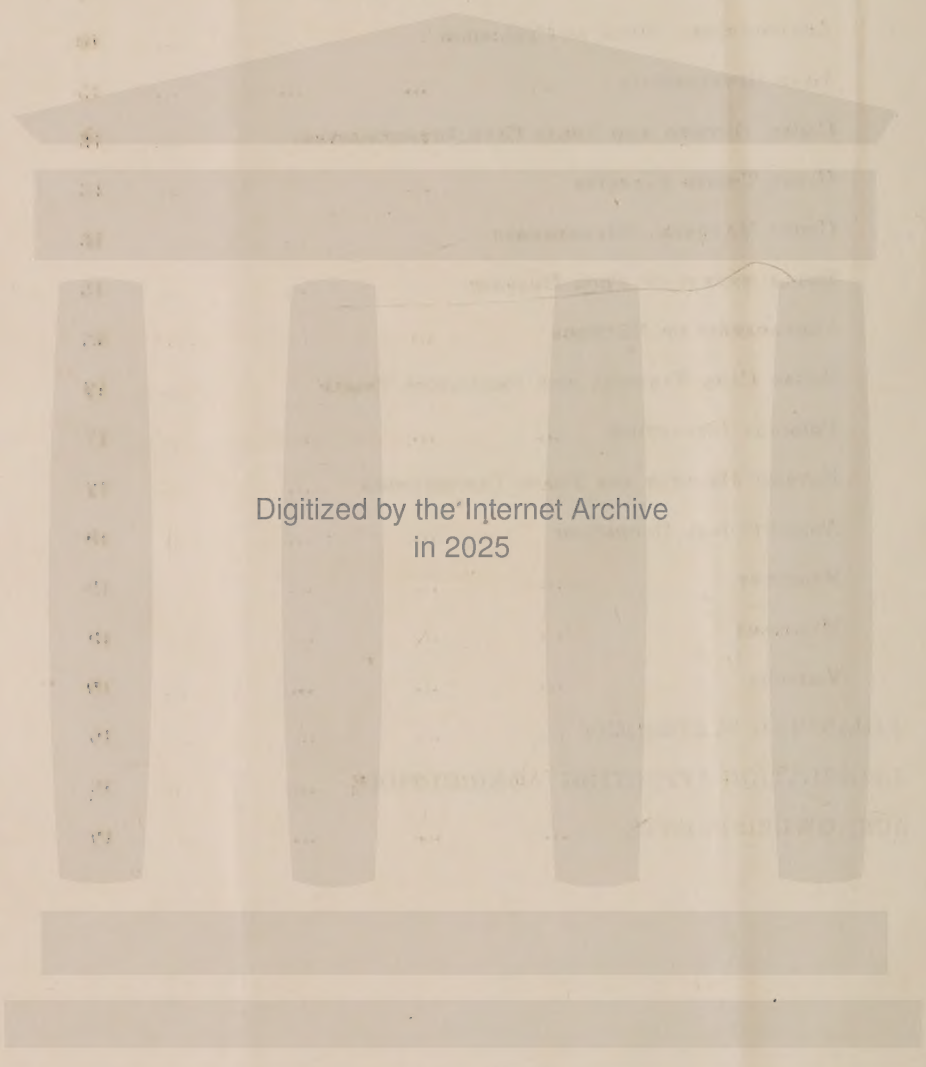

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STAFF.

Appointment.	Name.	Date of first Appointment.
Agricultural Superintendnt ...	W. O'Brien Donovan ...	1. 6. 1915
Produce Inspector and Land Settlement Officer ...	David Lang ...	1. 6. 1930
Agricultural Assistant and Land Officer, Carriacou ...	F. A. Simmons ...	11. 6. 1930
Agricultural Assistant ...	W. H. Hagley ...	1. 2. 1934
Do. Do. ...	St. George Cooper ...	2. 8. 1936
Junior Assistant ...	Clarence Munro ...	1. 1. 1936
Clerk ...	E. S. Gittens ...	1. 4. 1932
Foreman Botanic Gardens ...	E. T. Griffiths ...	1. 1. 1926

N. B. The Department of Agriculture, Grenada, is affiliated to the Department of Agriculture Trinidad.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

His Excellency the Governor, *President.*

The Honourable The Colonial Secretary, *Vice President,*

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" Leslie Archer.

REPORT ON THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, GRENADA.

FOR THE YEAR 1936.

1.—AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

THE wholesome upward tendency in the value of agricultural exports which began in 1933 has been maintained.

Year.	Value of Exports.
1934	£ 194,553
1935	223,084
1936	258,481

2. The area of the colony of Grenada is stated to be 85,015 acres made up, by recent agricultural estimate as follows :—

Meadow and pasture	2,200	Acres
Swamps and marshes	1,000	,,
Forests and woods (public and private)	16,000	,,
Roads (400 miles at 20′ wide)	970	,,
Arable lands	64,845	,,

3. Assuming 67,045 acres of land were in agricultural use in 1936 and with the population for the year under review stated to be 85,726 souls, it will be seen that a family of five persons lived off on an average of 3·99 acres of land.

4. Grenadians are entirely dependent on their land, pursuing a characteristic combination of pastoral and agricultural occupations. That the colony is entirely rural might be gauged from the fact that the population of the chief town is estimated to be about 7,000. Cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry form not only an important part of local diet but as will be seen from the table of exports, are also an export commodity.

5. There are about 17,000 peasants in possession of freehold gardens. This does not include a comparatively large number of tenant gardeners. It will, therefore, be seen that an important part is played by the peasant in relation to the economy of the Colony. The Colony's continued progress is in some measure due to the activities of the small landowner. It is interesting to record that there is a keener demand for small holdings now than formerly and these holdings find readier sale at comparatively better prices than the large holdings.

6. The position of the agricultural industries appears to be the most favourable since 1930. Whilst perhaps but little progress has been made in the liquidation of indebtedness, lands, the rightful heritage of man, have been better worked and cared for and arboriculture has received more attention than has been the case for many a year. These conditions are attributable to the fact that planters received better prices for their products than at any time in the former five years, while the cultivation of bananas has proved an incentive to agricultural activity.

7. An extension in the "picketing" of cattle for manure making indicates a faith, by those engaged in practical agriculcure. in the improvement or at least in the maintaining of the present level of prices.

Cacao.

8. The cacao crop shows as usual contrasts. In some sections the crop was early, in others late. The crop to September 30th, 1936, gave much the same returns as that for the previous year. Tillage and the application of manures should result in a larger crop 1936–1937, other conditions being favourable. Quite recently certain agricultural interests believed that there was no hope for heavy bearings from cacao neglected for a period of five years or over even although in suitable cacao localities. The working of cacao by the interplanting of bananas and through the stimulus brought about by increased prices disproves the idea.

9. The peasantry contribute about 40–50 per cent of the colony's output of cacao. Taken on the whole the quality of the product prepared by them compares favourably with that produced by estates.

10. A plan of determining the grading of cacao by mechanical means was worked out and it is hoped soon to submit this method whereby cacao could be sold by description and not by inspection or opinion.

11. Cacao selection work has been continued and it is interesting to have to record that regeneration of old cacao fields by select Forastero seedlings is in progress. The cultivation of the Criollo was not encouraged, though plants of this variety are to be found here and there in cacao fields and the genes of these have, doubtless reacted favourably on the quality of the strains in general cultivation.

12. Some difficulty was experienced in certain dealers not keeping proper records of produce purchased by them and from a total of 146 prosecutions instituted by the Produce Inspector, there were 118 convictions. The report of the Inspector of Produce is set out on page 17.

Nutmegs and Mace.

13. The high quality of nutmegs exported to the United States of America continues and this is due principally to: (*a*) efficient method of preparation by producers, for which the travelling staff is to be complimented, and (*b*) efficient method of inspection at shipping port by the Produce Inspector.

14. Several thousand (seed) of select round/clear nutmegs have been set out in fields by planters.

15. Shipments of nutmegs were forwarded to the Imperial Institute for examination and report. After careful examination of two lots of nutmegs forwarded by two different properties, the Institute points out,

(*a*) that the chief demand in the English market is for 80's; also limited demand for 64's and for grinding 110's;

(*b*) that it is important from a trade point of view, that the stated count should be reliable and recognisable;

(*c*) that long nutmegs are regarded as unfavourable by consumers and are considered to be of lower quality;

(*d*) that it was not the general practice to take into consideration the relative 'spiciness' of West and East Indian nutmegs in fixing their commercial value;

(*e*) that spice merchants were more concerned with the general appearance size, shape and colour of the nutmeg and on these features the price would appear to depend;

(*f*) that the packing of nutmegs is of great importance in order to prevent damage by bruising which produces dark stains through exudation of some of the oil;

(*g*) that where Grenada nutmegs were of a good pale colour—except they were rather more oval in shape—they compared well with a similar grade of commercial Dutch East India ("Penang") nutmegs;

(*h*) that 'longs' and 'semi-long' nutmegs and dark nutnegs are not favoured in the English market, but where 'longs' are shipped they should not be included in a consignment of 'rounds', but marked separately.

16. American trade reports also show highest prices for 80's and 110's.

Prices of Major Export Crops.

17. Comparative table of maximum and minimum prices for the last three years given hereunder:

Product.	Maximum Local Price.			Minimum Local Price.		
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
Cacao ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	3	6
Mutmegs ...	8	10	16	$4\frac{1}{2}$	4	10
Mace ...	32	34	32	14	26	24

Cotton and Cotton Seed.

18. Prices of cotton have been good. Ordinary Marie Galante from Carriacou fetched 7·50*d.* per lb, whilst Antilles fetched 8·50*d.* per lb. Length of staple in Antilles was $1\frac{1}{2}''$ to $1\frac{3}{4}''$. Antilles is longer than most Egyptian cotton.

19. It is interesting to record that the peasantry of Carriacou continue to make applications for Antilles seed and seem to prefer this type to the Marie Galante.

20. Seed of Antilles cotton was exported to the Danish West India Island of St. Martin.

21. A comparison of the yielding qualities of Marie Galante (Island Crop) and Antilles might prove interesting:

———	Area in acres.	Yield in bales.	Weight lint in lbs.	Indicated yield per acre.
Island Crop ...	5,250	884	265,200	50·05 lbs.
Antilles (1st ratoon) ...	80	15	4,059	50·07 „
Antilles (2nd ratoon) ...	$3\frac{3}{4}$	1	284	75·73 „

Bananas.

22. This is the third year of contract with the United Fruit Company. Whilst interest continues to be evinced in this industry's progress, it was hoped the export figures would have been more. There has been some falling off in the interest in the production of this fruit, and planters maintain that if a little more was paid for stems, a stimulus might be given to the industry.

23. Messrs. I. K. Ward, Chairman of the Executive of the Canadian Banana Fruit Despatch and Capt. A. E. Martin, Vice President in Charge of the Canadian Banana Company visited the colony in February.

24. Peasant production has been disappointing. From records obtained it would appear that peasant contribution for the period under review totalled 10·82%.

25. Count ratio showed a decrease during the year due to the following factors: (1) plants being allowed to carry too many suckers; (2) the planting of poor "seed"; (3) the use of poor land and the failure to give the plants sufficient nutriment; (4) the increased prices for cacao which have led in certain quarters to a lack of interest in bananas; (5) neglect in giving sufficient light to bananas interplanted to cacao.

Sugar.

26. The first season of the newly erected factory at Woodlands seemed fairly successful. 6,294 tons of canes were harvested and bought and 732 tons of sugar produced.

27. 1936 appears to have been a good growing season. Planting extensions have been made by the estates and a good increase in production is anticipated.

Minor Industries.

28. Onion seeds ordered from Teneriffe arrived towards the close of the year: too late to be of much practical advantage to onion growers.

29. 356 citrus plants were distributed to deserving settlers on the recommendation of the Land Officer.

30. Maize and ground provisions have been plentiful during the year, assuring the peasantry an ample supply of foodstuffs. The officers of the Department have visited all centres and again exhorted the peasantry to live more off their native than imported foods, stress being laid on balancing their bluggoes, potatoes, yams, eddoes, corn, &c., with beans, fish, pork and such like. Taken on the whole the peasantry are well fed.

31. Tonka beans are being planted.

32. Clove planting continues and indications are that the 1936/37 crop will be heavy.

Crop Pests and Diseases.

33. Rats, banana nematode, banana borer, cacao thrips, Panama disease of bananas and Rosellinia of nutmegs, banana nematode and Phytophthora (Faberi) of cacao were the principal pests and diseases. Diaprepes of limes: for this last named pests it was advised that the soil be placed in condition through culture and drainage before control measures were sought.

Livestock.

34. Cattle, in the beef and dairy division, are ample and prices are comparatively low. No sustained interest seems to be taken in dairy cattle *per se*: the tendency is to have an animal yielding a fair supply of milk which will beef readily.

35. A fine Kentucky stud donkey was imported from the United States of America by private interests for mule breeding. This jack is of good standard of excellence, possessing good bone and general quality throughout. It is hoped that through selection of sound brood mares of good quality, high grade mules of the "cotton type" will be produced.

36. Sheep and goats receive no particular attention. Where flocks are large, the primary importance is for manures; mutton/meat being secondary.

37. Pigs are definitely on the increase and due to upgrade work with Large Black and Borkshire boars, good specimens can now be seen around the country.

38. Poultry rearing shows an increase both as regards quality and quantity and there appears to be a decided preference for the "bare necked" birds which not only stand up to local conditions much better than any of the imported breeds, but are fair layers and very good table birds. From this type of bird it is hoped to evolve a strain entirely suitable to local conditions.

Miscellaneous.

39. Sea eggs (of the zoological group Echinoids) continue to form an article of diet with all classes. The value of this industry is appreciable. Both the sea egg and the turtle industry not only find employment for a certain number of men but the majority of turtles caught are used for diet locally. 150 turtles were exported to London. Hawksbill and Chicken are the varieties obtained.

Weather.

40. The weather was considered good for agriculture throughout the year. Peasants lands for sowing maize and peas were in condition by April 27th and the first sowings of grain were made on the 20th May. The first part of the growing season was moderately rainy but heavy and intermittent rains prevailed from about July. For rainfall returns, see Appendix (A).

Quantity and Value of Exports.

41. From the subjoined table of exports, production in agriculture for the years 1934, 1935 and 1936 can be gauged :—

Product.	1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
Cacao ...	77,423 cwts.	100,743	80,851 cwt.	97,824	78,636 cwt.	123,616
Nutmegs ...	31,284 ,,	48,778	29,516 ,,	56,754	27,738 ,,	61,617
Mace ...	4,402 ,,	25,103	5,120 ,,	40,848	5,187 ,,	42,077
Other Spices ...	11,409 lbs.	224	26,429 lbs.	520	17,785 lbs.	429
Lime Oil:						
Distilled ...	726 gal.	6,862	1,040 gal.	8,881	715 gal.	6,019
Handpressed ...	—	—	63 ,,	1,036	24½ ,,	367
Lime Juice:						
Concentrated ...	3,701 gal.	71	5,935 ,,	376	—	—
Cotton Lint ...	2,570 cwt.	4,101	3,460 cwt.	5,886	2,502 cwt.	4,703
,, Seed ...	6,407 ,,	1,298	9,737 ,,	1,936	6,699 ,,	1,163
Bananas ...	16,449 stm.	1,414	56,453 stm.	4,257	155,568 stm.	13,238
Grapefruit ...	27,172	205	45,120	189	12,580	63
Oranges ...	29,404	242	187,300	246	79,350	148
Avocado Pears ...	92,642	147	243 008	291	26,020	31
Mangoes ...	60,665	168	185,400	78	32,600	51
Green Limes ...	1,027 brl.	660	418 brl.	148	150 brl.	73
Other Fruit ...	—	—	94,804 ,,	185	1,099 ,,	203
Coconuts ...	212,880	453	119,910	197	153,350	392
Copra ...	4,570 cwt.	1,871	2,802 cwt.	1,200	2,888 cwt.	1,653
Vegetables ...	546 ,,	9	9 ,,	9	401 ,,	5
Livestock:						
Horsekind ...	35	363	17	561	35	796
Cattle ...	5	9	1	6	3	12
Sheep ...	396	111	305	113	256	80
Goats ...	1,113	228	1,229	338	759	212
Pigs ...	886	157	524	483	678	622
Poultry ...	682	396	3,528	188	7,260	416
Hides and Skins ...	235 cwt.	124	133 cwt.	160	95 cwt.	71
Miscellaneous ...	—	816	—	449	—	424
		194,553		223,084		258,481

II.—WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Staff.

42. Mr. Douglas Alexander was promoted to St. Lucia and his place taken by Mr. St. George Cooper from Demerara.

43. The Agricultural Superintendent was given a refresher course at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.

44. Mr. Clarence Munro, Junior Assistant, proceeded to Trinidad in October to begin a three year course of studies at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture there.

45. The staff were given specific instructions to advise on agriculture as a business proposition since no form of agriculture is likely to survive unless it is profitable.

46. Help and advice has been tendered wherever it was needed on agricultural or livestock questions.

47. Reports by the Agricultural Assistants follow.

48. Much attention was devoted to the peasantry in particular and growers were exhorted to produce the best grade material possible for export with a view to making their agricultural efforts a real success. Special stress was at all times laid at the importance of the production of food for home consumption.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION IN THE PARISH OF ST. GEORGE.

49. Agricultural Assistant Hagley, in addition to his agricultural duties, was responsible for the forest work. A summary of his work for the period under review is appended :

Cocoa.

50. In areas of high rainfall there was an early setting of fruit. Early cropping was noticeable this year and most estates had, at the end of November, harvested as much cacao as they had done at the close of the previous year. It would appear that cacao areas interplanted to bananas have definitely benefitted by the cultural and manurial operations applied to the latter crop. Thrips infestation though met with over a wide area has been late in its inception, and with few exceptions, mild in its attack. In some of the considered thrips' haunts of St. David's, the parasite (Dasyscapus parvipennis) would seem to have established itself. While there has been no spectacular cleaning up of the areas, recoveries have been made from time to time and some fields reduced from sheet infestation to sporadic outbreaks.

Nutmegs.

51. The nutmeg crop, on the whole, has been satisfactory. The persistent wet weather in the higher elevations during the months of August and September, seemed to have retarded the opening of the fruit. The Fall openings were, in consequence, about a month later than usual. The outlook for the coming year is promising.

Bananas.

52. The returns for the year have been disappointing. Estate production, based on its banana population, has in most cases been miserably low. The primary factors responsible for the failure may be summed up as follows : (*a*) poor plant selection ; (*b*) the absence of desuckering; (*c*) the unsuitability of soil areas ; (*d*) the absence of manures. Most estates are now regulating their banana fields and confining their pruning activities to the single-mat one-follower system. It would appear that most planters have realised the futility of trying to grow bananas for export as they have heretofore grown them as a "nurse" crop for cacao, and that in the coming year it will not be too much to expect an increased and more stabilised output. It cannot be said that disease and pests have made any great inroads in the banana areas during the year. Panama disease has shown little or no extension in the peasant areas of St. David's and St. Andrew's. The estate areas of both St. John's and St. Mark's remain much the same. Considerable inroads, however, have been made in the cultivations of three estates in the parish of St. Andrew's and one in St. David's. The situation of these estates, it is well to note, do not endanger any adjoining banana areas.

53. Outbreaks of the Banana Weevil Borer have been mainly confined to estates with a high annual rainfall. This pest has been successfully brought under control where strict attention has been paid to field sanitation and trapping.

54. Nematode infestation has been severe in many areas, particularly on the poor red soils. The nemas seem to flourish in heavy undrained soils. Soil amelioration and judicious manuring have been strongly urged to combat this pest.

55. Fruit scarring has been a very disconcerting feature in many areas. One form "scratching", has been materially reduced by removing the "navel" shortly after the fruit has been "shot." Another form "spotting", is causing heavy field rejects. Observations on climatic conditions ; seasonal incidence and intensity of these scarrings are being made with the hope of deterring the causal agents and the adoption of suitable remedial measures.

Limes.

56. The lime crop has been a very satisfactory one in the South-Western part of the island. The crop was early and harvesting was complete at the end of November. The fields have made good recovery from the heavy infestation of scale insects of the past two years. Considerable attention would seem to have been paid to the operations of spraying, pruning and draining during the year.

Sugar Cane.

57. Two variety experiments were laid down on new sites at both Woodlands and Grand Anse estates. The canes on both the manurial and variety experiments at Calivigny made good growth during the year. Owing to floods and adverse weather conditions during the latter part of 1935, the drainage experiment had to be abandoned.

58. The rainfall during the growing season has been high and well distributed. This is strongly reflected in the heavy tonnage of the plant fields. Growth still persists and an early harvest of the canes in the coming year is not to be expected.

59. With the exception of one or two small areas of first ratoons infected with Froghopper blight, there has been little evidence of damage to cane fields due to either insect pests or disease.

Forestry.

60. The routine features of clearing the boundary lines and establishing a patrol of Forest Reserves was maintained throughout the year. A slight re-organisation of the forest staff has been effected, and a system of paths linking up the various areas established. With these changes and improvements, illicit feelings and trespasses should be materially reduced. Paths have been cleared to Fedon's Camp and Mt. Qua Qua—spots of historic interest and scenic beauty. Minor forest crops such as nutmegs in the catchment areas are being exploited and from the November/December returns a fair revenue can be expected from this source. Considerable effort is being made to encourage the managements of estates to establish wood lots on their properties. This effort is meeting with satisfactory response and a few thousand seedlings of Cedar, Mahogany and Casuarina were distributed to planters free of charge. A more ambitious scheme is outlined for 1937 when nurseries will be maintained on estates. By this move, it is hoped that considerable re-afforestation will take place with commercial species on the poorer and exposed areas of estates and that these wood lots will, in time, not only serve for protection of the cultivable areas but will be a sustained source of revenue to the estate.

Peasant Food Crops.

61. The corn crop has been a good one and there is evidence of a good second one to follow. There has been a fair run of pigeon peas in the market during the month of December. The main crop, though a little late, promises to be satisfactory. Potatoes, breadfruit and other ground provisions have cropped well during the year. The peasantry continue to rear poultry and small stock for their personal diet and for sale.

62. Valuations of properties under the Agricultural Loans Ordinance were made.

District Work in the Parish of St. Andrew's.

63. Agricultural Assistant Cooper reports as follows.

Rat Survey.

64. A rat survey of the principal estates in the island was undertaken. Five sugar estates and nine cacao estates were visited.

65. With regard to the sugar belt, all estates, save one report varying amounts of damage. At one of the estates, viz., Hope Vale, the position is said to be serious and damage due to rats is estimated somewhere in the region of £200 (two hundred pounds) sterling.

66. Only one cacao estate, viz., Dougaldston, reports serious damage resulting in a financial loss of £150-£200, this representing an actual loss of about 50-70 bags of cacao. The total output of this estate is about 1,500 bags of cacao.

67. One other estate, Annnndale, expends about (£12) twelve pounds yearly in the control of rats. The other estates report little or no damage.

68. So far as can be ascertained, it would seem that the percentage of rat infestation varies from nothing to an amount not exceeding 6–10%. Those isolated cases, however, considered in terms of financial loss, call for more effective methods of control.

69. Coconuts suffer heavily from rat damage, but no control measurs are evidently taken.

70. The objects of the survey were briefly:—

(1) to determine the relative status of the rat on the cacoa and sugar estates;

(2) to assess where possible the amount of the damage;

(3) to compare the efficacy of the various control methods in use.

The data required were:

(1) Situation of rat nests;

(2) Season of greatest damage;

(3) Characters of infested areas;

(4) Methods of control;

(5) Any other information.

71. With regard to the situation of rat nests, planters were generally agreed that the nests were nearly always near drains and in the region of water along the river banks. With respect to cane, one planter expressed the opinion that the rats lived in the cane field itself.

72. The rat manifests such a wide discrimination in its choice of food, that it is difficult to determine for any crop the season of greatest damage. The consensus of opinion was that season made no difference at all and that rats eat any and everything right through the year.

73. In respect to canes, however, October to February appeared to be the season of greatest damage, i.e., when the canes were ripening off and were at the maximum sugar content. At this period too, harvesting was in progress, and in places where maize only was grown as a subsidiary crop, rats diverted their attention to the canes, There being nothing else to eat when the maize harvest was over, they intensified their attack on canes.

74. It was generally agreed in regard to cacao that as long as the pods were ripe, cacao was attacked, and that they not infrequently ate green cacao as well, particularly in an abnormal dry season. Rats never confined their attacks to pods at the base of the tree, but always to pods on the higher branches.

75. A valuable auxiliary in the fight against rats was the "Cribeau" snake (black body with white ventral surface) which was killed wantonly by labourers and others. Owls were reported as a controller of rats in coconut trees. Various arsenical or phosphorus poisons, red squills, trapping and hunting dogs were also factors in control. A more efficacious remedy, it was reported, but one which was best used in the dry season, was a mixture of dry cement, corn meal and sugar. No danger of stock poisoning arises when this preparation is used.

Sugar.

76. Discussions were held with planters in connection with the cultivation of the crop and the need for a definite liming pragramme was stressed. Forking in of ground limestone was advocated, and several planters have promised to follow this practice. Identification of certain cane varieties was made. In my area, there is a good deal of peasants' cane cultivation. Many of the varieties are however, not only obsolete, but poor yielders. The need for the adoption of better yielding varieties is indicated.

Cacao.

77. There has been a great revival of interest in cacao cultivation. This interest has arisen mainly from a raise in prices and from a growing realisation of the fact that reorganisation of estates is necessary if deterioration is to be arrested after a dormant period of five years. Cacao regeneration has been stressed. Several heavy pickings have been made and there are prospects of a very large crop. There was some apprehension as to a follow on crop, but ideal weather conditions towards the close of the year have led to the formation of

flowers and young pods on the estates in my area. Thrips attack was not serious. Liberations of parasites (Dasyscapus parvipennis) was made in badly infested areas.

I accompanied the Agricultural Superintendent and Dr. Pound on several visits to estates in connection with cacao selection. Selections have been made for planters and peasants outside their own estates after a survey of the trees on their own estates had been made. Although it was difficult to persuade peasants to cut back their unprofitable trees (and some also objected to paying 2*d.* a pod for selected cacao) it was realised the process must be gradual, and to this end considerable propaganda work was being carried out.

Bananas.

78. Practical demonstrations on pruning, grading, &c., were given in the field, and in my area peasants are beginning to prune. Several peasants have been forking and manuring their cultivation with beneficial results. It was regrettable that owing to the incidence of Panama disease, one estate in the district of St. Andrew's was reducing to a large extent the amount of land under banana cultivation and planting selected cacao. Nematodes have taken their toll of the damage as well but were not very serious. The use of pen manure from badly infected areas, and inadequate liming and suckering as well as badly selected plants have in some cases been responsible for unsatisfactory output. In future the production of bananas within this area might be expected to reach lower proportions than at present prevailed.

Coconuts.

79. The importance of planting from selected nuts and proper draining on the low lying lands was well appreciated. No extensive plantings were made. Interest was manifested and fields were drained and manured.

Peasant Food Crops.

80. The peasant produces a large portion of his food. Effort is being directed towards making the small holder self-supporting by inducing him to produce more; store his surplus crops in better manner and to make his diet not only balanced but more palatable. There is evidence to prove that the peasant diet is well balanced. Vitamins seem abundant as there appears no definite check in growth; carbohydrates, proteins, fats and oils, are not lacking. It is believed a far better stimulus would be given to a more extended use of native crops by the native population by demonstrations in the utilization to best advantage, of their foodstuffs.

81. Increasing interest was manifested in the cultivation of ground provisions. The importance of manuring has been stressed. The need for growing better varieties capable of producing heavier yields was however very apparent. Critical field experiments were indicated.

82. *Livestock.* Stock was mainly used for pen manuring. Several good half-bred cows and bulls (Friesan) are owned by peasants and the local cows were graded up with the half-bred Friesan bulls.

Experiments.

83. *Charcoal from Cocoanut Shells;* Under existing conditions a serious limit was placed on effective research work due to the heavy amount of routine work which has to be done by the Agricultural Assistant. Opportunity was however taken where practicable to conduct such small scale experiments that might prove of value. A small scale experiment with the object of manufacturing charcoal from cocoanut shells was initiated at Hope Estate in collaboration with the manager, Mr. Preudhomme. Three methods were used (1) burring cocoanut shells in an uncovered heap; (2) burning shells in enclosed heap; (3) burning shells with the fibre (husk) adhering. The first method gave a charcoal that was

not uniform and of inferior quality. The second method gave a very good quality and was far more uniform than the former. In both cases 100 lbs. of shells yielded 35–40 lbs. of coal. The third method yielded a worthless product. The theoretical yield is equal to half the weight of cocoanut shell. Considering that no shell selection was done and labour was neither experienced nor skilled in the production, the result may be considered satisfactory. The cost, however, of removing the shell renders the process uneconomic.

Agricultural Co-operation.

84. At the request of several peasants, an attempt was made towards the end of the year at forming a small Peasant Agricultural Society under my chairmanship. The primary object of the Society was to provide members with more time for development of other sources of income besides cacao, e.g., fruit and vegetable cultivation, subsistence gardening, poultry farming, beekeeping, &c. It was hoped that it would in addition prove a centre for lectures and demonstrations and serve generally as a channel for the dissemination of information. It was intended to concentrate on the Grenville branch of this Society as an object lesson for other districts. Should the idea appeal to peasants outside this area, an attempt will be made to form such a Society in their respective districts.

AGRICULTURAL WORK IN CARRIACOU.

85. The work in the Dependency has been under the control of Agricultural Assistant Simmons. His report is submitted hereunder:—

86. The work undertaken which is almost entirely concerned with peasant agriculture falls under the following heads:—

(*a*) Seed selection and propagation of Antilles type cotton.
(*b*) Experimental shipment of Antilles cotton bale lots compared with Carriacou ordinary.
(*c*) Manurial and other experiments with cotton.
(*d*) Experiments with minor industries: Pawpaw, Tobacco.
(*e*) Nursery work with limes and forest trees.
(*f*) Plant protection work.
(*g*) Agricultural instruction.
(*h*) Land Settlement work.
(*i*) General observations.

Cotton Selection Work.

87. The work of selecting the best plants of the season was continued and the following strains which constitute a great improvement on the present Antilles type have been isolated and planted out.

Strain.	Mean Max. Lint Length.	Weight of 100 seeds.	Lint Index.	Ginning Percentage.
	m. m.	m. gs.	m. gs.	
Antilles HV 9 ...	50·1	119	43	26·5
,, 19 ...	49·8	104	44	29·7
,, 23 ...	51·0	114	40	25·9
,, 24 ...	49·1	106	42	28·4
,, 28 ...	45·3	120	48	28·6
,, 31 ...	48·6	108	45	29·4
,, 37 ...	50·0	122	41	25·2
,, 50 ...	55·1	106	41	27·9
,, 55 ...	46·0	114	51	30·9
,, 68 ...	47·0	123	50	28·9
,, 87 ...	49·7	128	50	28·1
,, 92 ...	49·0	127	51	28·7

88. The chief point of importance in these new selections is the high lint index which would indicate an increase in the yield of lint from 100 lbs. of seed cotton amounting in the best case to over 7 lbs. It will also be noted that this advantage has not been obtained at a sacrifice of any important quality; the lint length is maintained as well as a reasonably high seed weight.

89. The following strains of Moco were received from Mr. S. H. Evelyn of the Cotton Research Station, St. Vincent, and planted out during the month of September.

Moco.	1.	1.	8.	13.	4.	16
	do.					13
	do.					8
	do.					5
	do.					4
	do.					20

2nd Back Cross (Moco x Antilles) x Moco.

This was due to the cessation of work on perennial cottons at the St. Vincent Experiment Station.

Propagation of Antilles Cotton.

90. The Lauriston multiplication plot was continued to the 17th May when the 2 year least had expired.

91. The following are the results of plots sown to Antilles seed:—

Place.	Approx. Acreage.	Type.	Seed Cotton.	Yield per acre.
	acres		lbs.	lbs.
Lauriston ...	80	1st Ratoon	20,264	253
Limlair ...	2	Plant cotton	352	176
Mt. Pleasant, Botanic Gardens, Harvey Vale	$3\frac{3}{4}$	2nd Ratoon	1,197	319
		Total ...	21,813	

92. The yield of lint when ginned was 15 bales totalling 4,278 lbs. and 14,531 lbs. of seed was available for propagation purposes.

93. After it was decided not to renew the lease of the Lauriston Plot, all available Government Reserve areas were planted up to the "H" strain of Antilles cotton as this type was reported on by the spinners to be slightly better than the others. The areas so planted up are as follows:—

	a.	r.	p.
Mt. Pleasant Reserve ...	4.	0.	36
Limlair Reserve	5.	0.	00
Beausejour Well Site ...		1.	29
Harvey Vale	1.	0.	00
Total	10.	2.	25

94. The area at the Botanic Gardens was planted up to the new selected Antilles strains marked "HV", and to certain crosses between Antilles cotton and a red leafed type of Bourbon cotton which bears heavily, seed of which was obtained from Grenada.

Experimental Shipment of Cotton.

95. Following on a visit to Grenada in March of Mr. L. G. Killby, Secretary to the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, certain experimental shipments were decided upon.

The following types of cotton were shipped during the month of May:—

Type.	No. of Bales.	Total Weight.
Antilles Cotton 1st Ratoon ...	14	3,765 lbs.
„ „ 2nd „ ...	1	284 „
„ „ "H" type ...	1	229 „
Carriacou Fine Cotton ...	6	1,607 „

96. To date no detailed report of the spinning qualities of the various types has been received, but the cotton was sold at the following prices:

Antilles Cotton, all types	...	8·50*d.* per lb.
Carriacou Fine Cotton	...	7·50*d.* „

97. It is to be noted that all the types were roller ginned on the gin installed by the Government which was operated for the first time.

Manurial Experiments with Cotton.

98. The following are the results of the 1935-36 season crop of various manures and combinations of manures to plots sown with Antilles seed:—

Yield per acre-lbs. seed cotton.

Plot No.	Treatment.	I.	II.	III.	Mean.	Difference on No. Manure.
1	No manure	366	323	163	284	—
2	Sea weed, 5 tons per acre	452	664	202	439	† 155
3	Pen manure, 5 tons per acre	399	756	135	430	† 146
4	Cotton seed meal—500 lbs.,	289	465	159	304	† 20
5	Cotton seed meal—250 lbs. † ½ cwt. Sul. Ammonia	373	384	163	307	† 23
6	Cotton seed meal—250 lbs. † ½ cwt. Sul. Potash	377	300	143	273	– 11
7	Cotton seed meal—250 lbs. † 2 cwt. Basic Slag	482	208	193	294	† 10
8	Cotton seed meal—250 lbs., ½ cwt. Sul. Ammonia, ½ cwt. Sul. Potash, 2 cwt. Basic Slag	358	148	176	227	– 57

99. All the plots except two showed increases on yield as a result of manures but the most outstanding were those obtained from manuring with sea weed and with pen manures.

MIXED CULTIVATION RESULTS.

100. The following are the results of the first season's planting 1935-36 :—

Yields per acre in lbs.

Plot No.	Treatment.	I.			II.			III.			Mean.		
		Seed Cotton.	Pigeon peas in Husk.	Corn in Husk.	Seed Cotton.	Pigeon peas in Husk.	Corn in Husk.	Seed Cotton.	Pigeon peas in Husk.	Corn in Husk.	Seed Cotton.	Pigeon peas in Husk.	Corn in Husk.
1	Corn & pigeon peas ...	—	1,020	1,960	—	700	1,100	—	760	800	—	827	1,287
2	Cotton & pigeon peas ...	302	400	—	98	660	—	93	320	—	164	460	—
3	Cotton ...	268	—	—	70	—	—	65	—	—	134	—	—
4	Cotton & corn ...	194	—	1,040	86	—	2,060	91	—	1,080	124	—	1,393
5	Cotton, corn & pigeon peas	183	660	1,040	121	460	1,360	65	460	840	123	527	1,080

101. The interplanting of corn and peas through cotton does not appear to have had any pronounced effort on the yield of cotton judging from the mean yields. Cotton interplanted with pigeon peas gave better results than cotton alone and the reduction in yield when planted with corn, and with corn and pigeon peas, was 8%.

102. There is no doubt, however, of the total yields of crops from the land when they are planted together, and as the food crops are relatively more important to the peasant than cotton, the practice seems sound.

Experiments with minor Industries.

103. The following experiments with minor industries were started during the year, the results of which will be forthcoming in 1937.

(1) Pawpaw cultivation for the preparation of Commercial Papain ... ... $\frac{3}{4}$ acre.
(2) Tobacco cultivation ... $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.
(3) Bay tree for the manufacture of Bay Oil. Seeds of the Bay tree were obtained and planted out in nursery beds.

Economic Plants Established.

104. At the Botanic Station, Carriacou, varieties of oranges, grapefruit, mangoes and other economic plants have been established. On other experiment plots situate throughout the island, lime plants have been set out.

105. Owing to the need for cuttings of grapes the few plants at the time were severely pruned for the purpose and enough fruit was not produced for shipment. It is hoped that a sufficient quantity will be produced to test the Trinidad market in 1937.

Seeds and Plants Distributed.

106.

Antilles cotton seed	...	...	2,520 lbs.
Lime Plants to Grenada	...	...	2,100
do. Carriacou	...	...	112
Onion plants	...	...	3,600
do. seeds	...	...	6 ozs.
Plantain and bluggo plants		...	8
Grape plants—purple	...	...	25
do. —white	...	...	2.

Plant Protection Work.

107. The following works were undertaken during the year in connection with the control of pests and diseases.

(1) Destruction of silk cotton trees under the authority of Ordinance No. 20 of 1835.—199 large trees and 154 saplings were cut down, and 17 large trees poisoned with Sodium Arsenite making a total of 370 trees.
(2) Destruction of Love Vine.
(3) Combatting Parasol Ants: 1,681 nests were dealt with.
(4) Supervising the cutting back and destruction of cotton stalks.

Agricultural Instruction.

108. Periodical visits were made to the Primary schools and instruction in connection with School Garden work given. Crops such as tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, beans, onions, corn and cotton were successfully grown by the children.

109. Frequent visits to peasants holdings and estates, were made, whenever necessary.

110. The Carriacou Agricultural Society of 24 members was formed during the year under the Presidency of the Commissioner. Nine meetings were held during the year.

Land Settlement.

111. The usual routine work connected with Land Settlements was accomplished. The following are the transactions to date:—

No. of allotments sold during 1936	...	9
Total allotments sold to date	...	129
Amount collected for deposits and Annuities, 1936		£255 10 9
Total amount collected to date	...	766 8 0
No. of allotments unsold	...	3.

Work on Forests.

112. Nursery work in raising the following forest trees for filling vacant spaces was undertaken. Seeds of White Cedar (Tecoma leucoxylon); Honduras Mahogany; Red Cedar (Cedrela odorata) and Kenip were collected and planted out in bamboo pots. Efforts made to fill up gaps with seedlings found growing wild were nullified on account of trespassing animals.

General Observations.

113. *Weather:* The total rainfall in Carriacou for the year was 48·38 inches and although less than the previous year's total by 13·06 inches, yet the distribution was ideal and has accounted for good crops in corn, limes, pigeon peas and the prospects for cotton are good. The corn crop was the largest for quite a number of years, possibly over 10 years.

114. *Pests and Diseases:* Cotton worms (Alabama argillacea); Cotton Stainers (Dysdercus delauneyi); Scale insects and Black Blight on limes have been serious in one locality; Corn Blight (a virus disease); and Pink Boll-worm of cotton—This pest cannot be said to be a major one on cotton here. Its damage to the crop is infinitesimal.

Land Settlements.

115. Below is the report of Mr. D. Lang, Produce Inspector and Land Officer, on the progress of Land Settlement during the year.

116. Steady progress has been made in allotments to peasants during the year as the attached statement (Appendix B) of the position of the various settlements to 31. 12. 36 will show.

117. On the whole the annuity payments have been well maintained.

118. Mt. Cassell and Belair, disappointing at first, have been much sought after. Belair has been all allotted.

119. The sub-division of lots at Belair was started by the surveyor, but owing to excessive rains had to be abandoned.

120. The allottees were given their lots and have arranged boundaries between themselves pending the completion of the survey.

121. A certain amount of road construction at Fraze Settlement was carried out by the Public Works.

122. With the rise in price of cacao and consequently more regular employment of labourers, greater interest is being taken in the acquisition of the remaining lots on the various settlements.

123. At Mt. Nesbit, a lot has been reserved as a recreation ground (this was also done in the case of St. Cyr years ago).

124. St. Cloud's estate in St. Andrew's (77 acres) has been purchased for Land Settlement and was taken over on 16. 11. 36. Survey is at present being executed.

125. Chambord estate in St. Patrick's was visited on 9. 12. 36 for the purpose of inspection and report as to its suitability for Land Settlement purposes.

126. On every possible occasion when settlements are visited, allottees are advised to plant food crops and wherever the land is suitable to plant Gros Michel—on the whole the planting of the latter is disappointing.

127. Inspectional work of cacao was carried out, also for nutmegs for the United States of America.

Cocoa, Nutmegs and Sugar Cane Investigations.

128. *Cacao Thrips Parasite.* The breeding of thrips' parasites (*Dasyscapus parripennis*) was begun in April and continued throughout the year. Twenty-two releases were effected and recoveries were made.

129. Outbreaks of thrips begun in October and were locally severe.

130. Releases in heavily infested fields were made as parasites became available.

131. Taken on the whole thrips infestation has been comparatively mild.

132. *Cocoa Manurial Experiments.* Manurial experiments of cacao at two estates in the Eastern parish were continued.

133. Additional experiments have been planned by Dr. F. J. Pound, Cacao Agronomist, and work on these will be begun next year.

134. *Replacement of Poor Cocoa Bearers.* Propaganda has been carried out for the replacement of poor by heavy bearers of the Forestero variety. This replacement work is being undertaken by estates throughout the colony. The assistance of Dr. Pound in this selection work was appreciated.

135. *Propagation of Nutmegs.* Round, clear nutmegs realize a premium over other types and efforts have been made at vegetative propagation from cuttings (fans/horquette), but without success. The quality and colour of the cuttings were as follows :

Quality.	Quality.	Colour.	Total No. of cuttings.
Horquette	fan	green	100
,,	,,	,, to brown	100
,,	,,	brown	100

Cuttings were made between the "eyes" without removal of "bark"; between the "eyes" with "bark" removed varying in length from $\frac{1}{4}$" to 3"; cuttings right to the branch of the tree from which they grew and with portions of the "bark" of the main stem adhering. Length of cuttings varied from 18" to 26", and were rooted in (a) sand, and (b) a mixture of equal parts of sand and clay. No cutting survived beyond five weeks and the average life of a cutting was twenty one days.

136. Layering to "fans" has already been practised with unsatisfactory results. A layered plant of this description and about 15 years old has made poor growth and from a monetary viewpoint is comparatively unprofitable. Layering to horquettes is not a practical estate measure as these horquettes are invariably very high up in the trees and if layers are made at that height, under estate conditions, the regular care and attention necessary is not likely to be forthcoming.

137. The arguments adduced against layering to horquettes applies with equal force to inarching.

138. Budding work was done to stocks in bamboo pots. Where ordinarily developed buds were used the mortality was 100*o/o*. Where fully developed buds were used there was 100*o/o* failure.

139. Selection of seed from trees of desired characters would appear at the present time, to be the most practical solution for reproduction.

140. Comparative work—if only from an academic viewpoint—should have been prosecuted in determining the relative weights nutmeg : mace per tree and just as work in nutmeg selection was proceeding, corresponding work might in due course be set on foot for mace. There being no investigational station attached to this Department, work in that particular is considerable retarded.

141. *Varietal and Manurial Sugar Cane Experiments.* Cane experiments planned by Mr. P. E. Turner, Sugar Agronomist of the Department of Agriculture, Trinidad, were laid out on four estates in the parish of St. George's during the 1935 planting season. The nature of these experiments were (a) Variety trials; (b) Manurial, to determine the need for Phosphates; (c) Drainage, to determine the effectiveness of deep and shallow drains in valley bottoms and alluvial flats, with special attention to the lateral movement of moisture on the cambered beds. The plots of both the Variety and Manurial experiments consisted of randomized plots of one-twentieth acre arranged in Latin squares. Owing to poor germination both at the planting time and with supplies, the returns from only two Variety and Manurial experiments will be recorded during the coming crop season. Two new Variety experiments were laid out during the month of November, one each at Woodlands and Grand Anse.

Produce Inspection.

142. Mr. D. Lang, Produce Inspector and Land Officer reports as follows:—

143. *Cocoa.* Forty-nine thousand, eight hundred and two bags, were inspected for export.

144. *Quality*: I regret to have to report that this has not been as high as that of the previous year, due to lack of co-operation between small country producers and dealers.

145. *Wet Cacao*: Complaints of larceny continue to be made and not without foundation. When the Unfermented Cacao (Prohibition of Export) Ordinance was in 1933 small producers feared they would not be able to cure their Cacao up to the standard required by law, and regulations were passed permitting the sale of this commodity. After a while, peasants realised that it was not so difficult and that it was to their advantage to cure the cacao grown by them. To-day the sale of wet cacao is carried on principally by the young and unprincipled, and in my opinion this sale of wet cocoa is responsible to a large extent for the quality being not quite as good as for the previous year. A very large percentage of the wet cacao sold now is not properly matured. The peasants can cure their produce, and the selling of wet cacao in my opinion seems a menace to the cacao industry.

146. *Produce Sellers Books.* This is a matter that needs considerable tightening up. These books are instrumental in exercising a check on the illicit purchase of produce which in many cases is the product of prædial larceny. Books, serially numbered, should be sold only through a Revenue Office upon the applicant for such book giving particulars of area and description of holding, stating probable yield of each crop. No subsequent issue of any book should be made until the former one is returned to the Revenue Office or sworn testimony as to its loss is given.

147. *Sale of Produce Ordinance:* Particulars tending towards reform of the Sale of Produce Ordinance will be submitted by me in due course.

148. *Nutmegs.* Permits were granted for shipment of 7,291 bags to the United States of America. No complaints have been received in regard to quality exported.

149. Dealers and producers appear to be taking greater care in the curing of this commodity.

150. Four convictions were obtained against dealers for not keeping proper records, and on five occasions I was subpoenæd by the Police to give evidence in prosecutions instituted by them.

Botanic Gardens and Plant Distribution.

151. Work on the vegetative propagation of nutmegs was proceeded with at the Botanic Gardens.

152. Lawns were maintained in good condition and towards the end of the year three circular beds of pentas were added for effect and ornamentation.

153. Citrus plants received poor patronage. Judging from the poor demand, it would appear there was very little interest in citrus, especially grapefruit.

154. Seeds of Sapucaia nut (Lecythis oleracea) received from the Director of Agriculture, Trinidad, were sown. The following description of the plant (MacMilan) might prove interesting: "A large forest tree of Brazil.....closely allied to the "Brazil nut. The long wrinkled nut (seeds) which are contained in a large brown "woody shell, are regarded as superior to the latter in delicacy and flavour. Contrary "to the Brazil nuts, the fruit is furnished with a distinct lid, which when ripe be-"comes detached and lets the seed fall out. Owing therefore, to the difficulty of "collecting these, they command a higher price than the Brazil nuts."

155. Several thousands of forest seedlings of Red Cedar, Casuarina, British Honduras Mahogany and Native Mahogany were grown for forest requirements.

156. Plant distribution was as follows:

Budded grapefruit	...	...	625
„ oranges	...	...	491
Grafted mangoes	...	...	81
Limes	...	...	1,356
Ornamentals	...	...	1,249
Red Cedar Native Mahogany British Honduras Mahogany & Other Economics		...	3,276
Grass cuttings (bundles)	...	...	53
Seeds (packages)	...	...	663

157. 168 packages of seed were fumigated. Seeds of *Victoria regia* were received from the British Guiana Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural Education.

158. Mr. Lionel Alexis continues in charge of the Agricultural Education in the Primary Schools. Lectures were supplemented with practical work in the School Gardens and arrangements are being made for pot and box culture in schools which possess no ground for gardening. A feature of the work planned for the forthcoming year is excursions to plantations etc., in proximity to the school where observations might be made in regard to phases of progressive agriculture.

159. An Island Competition among school gardens was held, in which a total of 12 gardens competed. St. John's Anglican was the winner with 87 *o/o* marks. The schools entered in this competition, the winner of which is offered a silver shield by His Excellency Sir Selwyn Grier, Governor, were winners in the various District School Competition.

Forestry.

160. Mr. A. Wimbush, Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, visited the colony from January 14th to 25th and made excursions all over the islands. Prior to his departure he had an informal talk with members of the Forestry Board. His report on "The Forestry Problems of the Windward and Leeward Islands" has been circulated by Government.

Meetings.

161. Meetings of the Board of Agriculture, presided over by His Excellency the Governor were held quarterly.

162. There were 3 meetings of the Forestry Board, 4 of the Land Settlement Committee and 1 of the Nutmeg Advisory Board.

The Agricultural Superintendent presided over these bodies.

Visiting Officer.

163. The Hon. E. J. Wortley, C.M.G., O.B.E., Director of Agriculture, Trinidad, paid two official visits to the colony during the year, and visits were paid by Mr. P. E. Turner, M. Sc., Sugar Agronomist and Dr. F. J. Pound, Cocoa Agronomist, in connection with sugar cane and cacao work.

164. Visitors from the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture were Sir Geoffrey Evans, M.A., C.I.E., Principal, Mr. G. A. Jones, Dip. Agric., Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. C. C. Skeete, B.A., Assistant Commisser of Agriculture and Professor E. E. Cheesman, M.Sc., A.R.C.S., Professor of Botany and Genetics.

165. Among other visitors were Mr. A. Wimbush, Conservator of Forests, Madras; Mr. L. G. Killby, Secretary to the British Cotton Growers Association; Mr. C. Hollman, B. Williams, Sugar Agronomist, British Guiana Department of Agriculture.

166. Colonial Office students taking post graduate courses at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and Colonial Office students en route to take post graduate courses at the afore named institution (the former in April; and latter in October), visited and inspected agricultural industries, with especial reference to bananas (open cultivation); cacao grown without shade and spices (its cultivation, curing and handling).

III.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

167.

Expenditure.

1.	Personal Emoluments	£ 1,919	3 8
2.	Contingencies	19	19 4
3.	Labour	600	0 0
4.	Seeds, fertilizers, tools, &c.	120	0 0
5.	Travelling	410	17 7
6.	Expenses of Visiting Officers	141	1 0
7.	Maintenance of Animals	10	0 0
8.	Maintenance of Government Lands	100	0 0
9.	Maintenance Government House Grounds ...	100	0 0
10.	Plant and Animal Diseases	150	0 0
11.	Publications and Books	14	8 5
12.	Exhibitions and Advertisements	20	0 0
13.	Forest Preservation	59	18 6
14.	Expenses for Refresher Course	62	3 4
	Total	£ 3,727	11 10

Receipts.

Plant Sales	£ 13	15	6
Goat Service	6	7	3
Pound Fees	1	8	0
Total	£ 21	10	9

IV. LEGISLATION AFFECTING AGRICULTURE.

168. During the year the following legislation was enacted:

Foreign Animals Importation Ordinance No. 3 of 1936. (prohibiting the importation of squirrels).

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

169. The interest displayed by the several members of the Staff, and the agricultural and mercantile members of the community in an endeavour to place the inhabitants of this colony on comfortable grounds through economic development, calls for commendation.

W. O'BRIEN DONOVAN,
Agricultural Superintendent.

9th January, 1937.

APPENDIX B.

PROGRESS ON LAND SETTLEMENTS TO 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

Settlement.	Area £ a. s. r. d. p.	Cost £ s. d.	Survey Charges £ s. d.	Other Charges £ s. d.	Total Expenses £ s. d.	Amounts collected in 1936. £ s. d.	No. Lots.	No. Reserved.	No. Lots Sold.	No. Applied for.	No. on Hand.
(Grenada)											
Frazè ...	128 1 17	1,286 1 8	295 10 0	—	1,581 11 8	113 15 9	42	2	38	—	2
Plaisance ...	112 0 00	672 0 0	392 11 5	—	1,064 11 5	85 12 11	30	—	24	—	6
Mt. Cassell ...	102 0 08	612 6 0	232 9 4	—	844 15 4	46 15 9	62	1	44	6	11
Belair ...	36 1 00	217 10 0	234 4 9	—	451 14 9	22 18 2	21	—	21	—	—
Mt. Nesbit ...	169 2 09	1,695 11 3	207 13 10	6 11 0	1,909 16 1	140 6 6	69	1	50	8	10
(Carriacou)											
Limlair ...	342 3 12	4,500 0 0	163 5 0	103 2 6	4,766 7 6	255 10 9	142	10	129	—	3
Total ...	891 0 06	8,983 8 11	1,525 14 4	109 13 6	10,618 16 9	664 19 10	366	14	306	14	32

Schule,